IJ Will W. O. B. who writes us on 'Artificial Cold,' en close his adarest to W. W. at this office. For the Boundary Treaty, a Notice

of Hayward's Book of Religions, &c. &c. See First Page. For a Serenade and the Divining Rod

See Last Page.

## Passage of a Tariff by the House.

By our letters from Washington, our readers will learn that the Tariff Bill of Mr. McKennan. being that of Mr. Fillmore formerly passed and vetoed with the exception of the clause continuing the Land Distribution and that imposing a duty of twenty per cent. on Tea and Coffee, has PASSED the House by the close vote of 105 to 103, as

YEAS-Messrs, Allen, Landaff W. Andrews, Sheriock J. Yeas—Messr, Allen, Laadaff W. Andrews, Sherieck J. Andrews, Appleton Ayerigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Beeson, Bidlack, Birdseye, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Briggs, Brockway, Charles Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, Cahoun, Childs, Chitenden, John C. Clark, J. Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Cushing, G. Davis, R. D. Davis, John Edwards, Everett, Ferris, Fessenden, Fillmore, Gerry, Giddings, Patrick G. Goode, Gordon, Granger, Gustone, Hall, Malsted, Howek, Howard, Hudsen, Hunt, Child L. L. Lein, M. D. Lessend, Larin W. M. Gustine, Hall, Halsted, Howek, Howard, Hudsen, Hunt, Charles J. Ingersoll, J. R. Ingersoll, James Irvin, W. W. Irwin, Keim, John P. Kennedy, Robert McClellan, McKennan, Thomas F. Marshall, Samson Masen, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Moore, Morgaa, Morris, Morrow, Newhard, Osborne, Parmenter, Pearce, Plumer, Pope, Powell, Profitt, Ramsey, Benjamin Randall, Alexander Randall, Randolph, Read, Ridgway, Riggs, Rodney, William Russell, James M. Russell, Salmes M. Russell,

[ Whigs (in Roman) \$2; Loco-Focos (in Italics) 20; Tyler men (in SMALL CAPITALS) 3.

Of the Loco-Focos 10 are from this State, 9 from Pennsylvania, and 1 from Massachusetts-

not one from any other State! not one from any other State!

NAYS—Messrs. Adams. Arnold. Arriagton, Atherton, Black, Betts, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, Burke, William O. Builer, Green W. Caldwell, Patrick C. Caldwell, J. Campbell, William B. Campbell, Thomas J. Campbell, Caruthers, Cary. Cascy. Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Coquit, M. A. Cooper, Cravens, Cross, Daniel, Dawson, Dean, Doberry, Donn. Doag, John C. Edwards, Egbert, John G. Floyd, A. L. Foster, Thomas E. Foster, Gamble, Gentry, Gilmer, Goggin, Win. O. Goode, Graham, Green, Gwin, Habersham, Harris, Mastings, Havs, Holmes, Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Huuter, Win. C. Johnson, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Andrew Kennedy, King, Lane, Lewis, Linn, Littlefield, Abraham McClellan, McKay, McKeo, Mallory, John T. Mason, Mathiot, Mathews. Medill, Miller, Mitchell, Owsley, Payne, Rayner, Reding, Reynolds, Rhett, Rogers, Roosevelt, Saunders, Shaw, Shepperd, Shields, Wm. Smith, Sprieg, Steenrod, Summers, Sumter, John B. Wm. Smith, Sprieg, Steenrod, Summers, Sumter, John B. Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Triplett, Turney, Underwood, Warren, Washington, Watterson, Weller, James W. Williams, C. H. Williams, Wise, Wood—103.

Loco Focos, (in Roman,) 65; Whigs, (in Italics.) 35; Tyler men, (in SMALL CAPS,) 3.

Of the Whigs in the negative more than twenty so voted, because they could not consent to prostrate Congress at the feet of John Tyler, by surrendering the Land Distribution; while the Georgia delegation are anti-Tariff. Mr. Sprigg, of Ky. (elected by the aid of the locos) always votes with the locos on important questions.

Only twenty Loco-Focos voted for the Tariff after the Land Distribution was surrendered! So much for the pretence that the Distribution was the cause of their hostility! Among the Nays are Messrs. Clinton, Doig, Egbert, John G. Floud. McKeon, Roosevelt and Wood of this State.

We make no comments at this time, though we shall announce the temporary surrender of the Land Distribution, if it be effected, with a sore heart. We will not doubt that the majority of our friends have done their best for the Country under the string circumstances in which they were placed.

We caution our readers not to place too much reliance on the opinion of our correspondents, that this bill will be carried though the Senate. We doubt it seriously.

## The Apportionment.

The Legislature did nothing on Monday, as usual. The Senate adjourned to 12 o'clock, by a party vote, in order to prevent the Whigs making speeches and offering propositions reflecting on the Stopthe-Works-and-Tax-the-People policy. In the House, the everlasting wrangle on the question of order was continued, and a division had in favor of the Speaker's course, but it didn't seem to straighten matters a hair. The Erie Railroad Loco-Focos kept up their guerilla warfare on the main body the same as ever.

But we have information that the Senate Committee on the Apportionment have unanimously agreed on the following plan of Districting the State, which was doubtless reported to that body

1 0 7 11 1 0		62,79	١.
1. Suffolk and Queens	•	62,79	
			14
2. Richmond and Kings		58,59	18
2. Richmond and Kings. 2. Richmond and Kings. 3. Ist. Hd, Hld, IVth Vth and VIth Wards of N 4. VIIth, Xth and XIIth 5. XIth, XIVth, XVth and XVIIth 6. VIIIth, IXth, XVIth and XIIth 7. Westchester and Rockland.	. X	80,74	16
4. VIIth, Xth and XIIIth "	**	70 55	14
5. XIth, XIVth, XVth and XVIIth "		75,67	71
6. VIIIth, IXth, XVIth and XIIth "		87,9	21
7. Westchester and Rockland	•••	60,60	51
9. Orange and Sullivan	•••	66,3	59
10. Ulster and Delaware	•••		18
11. Columbia and Greene	•••	73,6	98
12. Rensselaer, (alone)		00,30	$\omega$
13 Albany (alone)		68,00	33
14 Washington and Esser		04.1.	14
15 Cab martada Countage and Worran		71.8	79
16. Fulton, Hamilton, Franklin and Clinton 17. St. Lawrence and Lewis		64,6	20
17. St. Lawrence and Lewis		74,5	86
18 Lefferson (alone)		61,0:	25
19 Oneida (alone)			45
20 Herkimer and Montgomery			43
21. Otsego and Schobarie		81,7	54
22. Broome and Chenango		04,1	20
23. Madison and Oswego		83,8	52
24. Onondaya (alone)		67.9	15
25. Caynga and Cortland 26. Tompkins, Tioga and Chemiung. 27. Seneca and Wayne.		74,96	59
26. Tompkins, Tioga and Chemiung		79,19	94
27. Seneca and Wayne		66,93	36
28. Monroe, (alone)		64,9	12
29. Ontario and Livingston		78,2	81
S0. Yates and Stenben		66,4	27
S1. Allegheny and Wyoming		71,8	26
32. Genesee, Orleans and Niagara		84,8	30
33. Erie County, (alone)		62,2	51
S4. Cattaraugus and Chatauque		76,4	44

This plan departs too far from the Ratio in order to preserve counties from division. Two Members to Long Island and Richmond and one to Genesee, Orleans, and Niagara combined, are outrageous. Washington and Essex in one Distric is too bad. The throwing of the Irish Wards in this City into as many Districts as possible argues a distrust of their most useful allies by the native Locos. On the whole, this is not such an Apportionment as the Whigs should agree to in any event.

NEGLIGENCE .- Why is not one of the Day Police Officers, or the Street Inspector, or some other authorised per son, stationed at the corner of Ann and Nassau-streets, to preserve order, and to prevent the outrages daily committed there by the drivers of omnibuses and other vehicles, obliged to pass those streets, in consequence of the laying of pipe in Broadway? Several fights have already taken place in that neighborhood. Where is the Alderman of the Second Ward? [Eve. Post.

We echo the inquiry: the corner in question for a week past has been more disorderly than the Five Points-and it grows worse every day. Let us have it amended.

We have given place on our first page to a Card from Mad. Restell repelling the imputations cast upon ber in this and other journals in connexion with her Trial for and conviction of Misdemeanor last year-a conviction which the Supreme Court has pronounced unwarranted by the law and testimony. We have felt great reluctance to publish this matter, even as an advertisement, and now do so only because we believe that she has a right to be heard in reply to the charges against her to which we have given currency This is a right which can hardly be dealed to the most crim inal-not less, certainly, to one who has been so shielded by the highest legal tribunal. Our conviction of the demoral izing character and influence of the practices of Mad. R. and of the pestiferous advertisements issued in her name re-maining unchanged, we have declined to publish any thing which does not relate to the charge on which she was tried and it is but justice to her to state, to any who may remark a want of justification of these practices, that such does not appear only because we did not feel required by justice and therefore declined, to publish it.

It thrills the heart of a Whig to witness the Uprising of the People of Ohio to sustain their faith ful Representatives who resigned their seats as the last recourse to save the State from being arrayed against herself in Congress for ten years to come -her voice not merely stifled but absolutely made to utter the condemnation of her own principles and interests. The resigned members were every where greeted with enthusiasm by immense meetngs of their constituents. In Montgomery, Greene, Preble, Logan, Pickaway, and several other Counties, the spontaneous gatherings of the People nearly equaled the Mess Meetings of 1840. The right spirit is every where aroused; and, though we always believed that Ohio would go right in October, we never felt so sure of it as since the break-up at Columbus.

The Whig Young Men's State Convention as sembles at Newark, Fairfield County, to-day, (24th.) It will be attended by thousands on thousands. Gov. Corwin, Thomas Ewine, and others of the first men in the State, will be among the speakers. We shall look for accounts from it

KENTUCKY .- The Louisville Journal has returns from nearly the whole State. The Senators elected stand 7 Whig to 4 Loco-Foco; these holding over are about 20 Whig to 10 Loco. To the House 58 Whigs and 40 Locos are elected-two to hear from. Among the Whigs elected are Chilton Allan, ex-M. C., C. S. Morehead, ex-Lieut. Governor, and John L. Helm, long Speaker; among the Locos, Col. R. M. Johnson, ex-Vice President, and Chittenden Lyon, ex-M. C.

It is worthy of remark that one half of the Loco-Focos are elected on the 'Relief' hobby from such strong Whig Counties as Boone, Fleming, Grayson, Hart, Lewis, Union, Montgomery, Madison, Pulaski, Shelby, Simpson and Woodford .-Thus this beautiful party, which usually professes hostility to legislating against public distresseswhich thinks ' the People are apt to expect too much from Government,' and especially deprecates alleviating public embarrassments by issues of rag money,' have here carried County after County by promising to procure the passage of Stay Laws. Valuation Laws, the creation of a Commonwealth Bank, &c. &c. So in Vermont, they pretend to be the best friends of Protection to Wool, in Louisiana to Sugar, and so on. If they could carry a State any where by insisting that they were the consistent friends of a National Bank, they would do it, and make their followers believe it too.

Missouni .- The Whigs have done better this year than ever in Western Missouri. The followng counties, in addition to those already given, have elected Whigs to the Legislature, viz. : Pettis, La Fayette, Clay, Cornwall, Platte, (one,) Bates, Perry, Audrain, and Roy. In Johnson, a nominal Loco Foco, but in favor of an Exchequer Bank and Tariff, is chosen; Stoddard and Scott, Loco Focos friendly to a National Bank. In many counties, the Locos elect one pledged to vote to district the State conformably to the Apportionment Law of Congress. Missouri voted for HEN-RY CLAY in 1824, when Col. Benton took the lead in his support, as the candidate most favorable to Internal Improvements and the Protection of American Industry, and we have hopes that she will return from her long wandering, and vote the same way in 1844, for the same abundantly good

The Union says untruly that we have abused " President Tyler for declining to sign a Bank bill not of limited and guarded powers .-We did not denounce him at all for veteing the irst Bank bill; nor, though we thought it carry ing the joke quite too far when he vetoed the second bill, granting very limited powers only, framed by understanding with himself expressly to obviate his objections, even then speak harshly of his course. It was only when he had proved himself false to all his Whig prefessions and wholly treacherous to those who had elected him that we gave him over and Major Noah was attracted to

IF A great Whig Convention was held at Xenia, Greene County, Ohio, on the 13th instant .-Some 10,000 persons were present-a procession was formed, banners were displayed bearing upon them emblems of the various branches of domestic industry, and a cold collation was served up to the immense crowd in attendance. Gen. HARLAN was elected President and stirring speeches were made by Thomas Ewing, Gov. Corwin, Ex-Gov. Vance, Judge Wright and other prominent men in the State. The whole proceedings were marked by the highest enthusiasm, and the most perfect

MURDER IN AFRICA .- The brig Harriet, at Baltimore, from Cape Mesurado, brings the following intelligence, which we cut from the Baltimore Sun:

On the 20th of April last, the schooner Mary Carver, Captain Farwell, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, was at Beribay, a trading village on the west coast of Africa, inhabited by natives of a very savage character. No dispute had occurred, as previously reported, between Captain Farwell and the natives; but they induced him to some ashore to see some camwood, which they proposed to sell him. On reaching the shore, he was treacherously seized, and delivered over to the tender mercies of the women and children.

Having been stripped of his clothing, he was tied to a tree, pelted with stones by the women and children, beaten with pestles and clubs, and otherwise brutally tortured. While this scene was enacting on shore, a more extensive tragedy on board the schooner was going on. The men of the tribe boarded her and murdered the entire crew, one who had fled aloft being compelled to descend, when he was deliberately put to death. They then returned on shore, informed the captain of their sanguinary proceedings, with the additional information that they would complete the massacre by killing him also. He begged his life at their hands on account of his absent wife and child, but the ruthless savages had no ears for his entreaties. They attached a stone to his person by suspending it from his neck, put him into a canoe, put off from the beach, and deliberately fleng him overboard, when he sank to rise no more. The vessel was then beached and plundered by the murderous villains.

RELIGION AMONG THE CREEKS .- The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer of the 29th ult. says:-It is with pleasure that we notice the advances of Christianity in the Creek Nation. A Minister informs us that a recent revival had taken place near the Agency, the residence of Col. Logan, and great numbers 'had forsaken the evil of their ways.' Our border Indians have long been making efforts toward civilization, and religion was all that was wanting to crown them with success. This being attained, instead of gatherings at horse-races, we may see even greater at Camp Meetings; in place of hearing of tremendous night-dances, we will expect prayer meetings or divine worship in some orm; and in place of boisterous and drunken singing, there will be anthems sung to the Creator; in place of four bits being paid for a drink of liquor, they will be dropped into the poor box. There are none but wish this commencement success, and we hope it will continue till every foot-print made in the Indian dance, will be obliterated by impressions made by bended knees in the worship of God."

THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TREST COMPANY, which has for some years done

a large business at borrowing money in Europe or its bonds at five per cent, and loaning it in this Country at seven per cent. on bond and mortgage, has failed-mainly through the great depreciation of the Real Estate on which its loans were secured, but partly also, we presume, from the mismanagement of its officers in taking insufficient or unre liable securities, and in loaning too much to each other. The stockholders (these who were not borrowers-and there were probably some such,) wil lose considerably by this failure, and the foreign creditors of the Company are also likely to suffer. But it had no paper affeat or right to issue any,

and the public generally are not harmed. A schedule of the assets of the Company is pub lished, which shows some of them to be good others almost certainly worthless. Yet this is made the pretext of an indiscriminate attack on those who obtained loans on the Company! Is there any justice in this? For instance, William H. Seward and others many years since bought out the interest of Wilhelm Willink and others in Holland to Lands in Chautauque County, obtaining money to make payment therefor of this Trust Company, and giving a Mortgage on the Lands as security. That Mortgage we know to be abundant, unfailing security; though the settlers cannot pay for their Lands very rapidly in such times as these. But they will ultimately pay all, and the mortgaged property is amply sufficient. Is there any blame, then, attaching to those who bought out the Land from the Dutch owners? Have they been guilty of injustice or fraud? If no, why are their names paraded as though they were insolvent, or had been guilty of some misdemeanor? Is it a crime to have borrowed money on ample security, because the lender has since been overwhelmed with embarrassments?

But The Union grows moral over this failure, and asserts that

"If a United States Bank had been chartered last year and the stock, by any chance, had been subscribed, it would have blown up like this institution has, and equally disestrous, because In the very men who figured here were to have had charge of the new concern. This, we believe, WILL NOT BE DENIED"!

Of course, nothing that The Union says needs be denied, because no one looks to it for truth .-No man ever heard, dreamed or imagined that John Duer was to be placed at the head of a National Bank-but what odds? Chase the Judge out of this fabrication and he only runs inte anether; so what is the use?

After hanging to this as many other fabrications and falsehoods, by inuendo, as possible, The Un-

"We congratulate our old Democratic friends at Tammany, that none of their numbers had consequence enough to be implicated in such francis. It was only the ruffled shirt and sik-stocking party who were to be trusted with the millions belonging to confiding scrip bolders—it was your iced-champaigne and teast-and-woodcock gentry, who could borrow \$200,000 a piece, and throw in wild lands and Mississippi stocks as security. Had a poor Democrat vendors tured hat in hand, humbly to implore a small loan, on a good oroductive house and lot, he would have been dismissed with a lordly air, and informed that the company 'did not transact such small business

Now, the author of this baseness was speaking of a schedule of the debts due the Company, on which the names of Benjamin F. Butler, Charles Butler, David D. Field, Bowen Whiting, and any quantity of his Democratic friends in Tammany "figure conspicuously;" but what mattered that? The effect of the untruth is just as good as if it were truth; and his "Democratic friends in Tammany" must be satisfied that his powers of invention remain unimpaired, or they will hardly receive the returning prodigal. That he possesses just the requisite amount of principle for their service, is not doubted on any side.

EXPLOSION OF STEAM-BOILERS .- A memorial of steam-boilers, presented to Congress recently, contains some very interesting statements in relation to the powers of the steam-boiler. The paper states that Mr. O'Connor has discovered the exact degree of heat at which an explosion must inevitably take place, and gives tables in support of his theory. He measures it at 308 degrees. A cubic inch of steam at 208 degrees contains but 108 atoms of water and 70,092 atoms of caloric. From the quantity thus found in the cubic inch of steam at 285 degrees, Mr. O'Connor says he is confident that the explosion point could not exceed 300 degrees; but from a table made out with critical exactness, fixes the degrees of heat at which a boiler must explode, and to which he invites the severest scrutiny. Thus from this table it appears that a poiler cannot be heated up to 308 degrees without producing certain and inevitable explosion. A general knowledge of this fact, it is thought, would prevent a recurrence of such appalling catastrophes have been witnessed. It is proposed that all oilers should be furnished with a thermometer. whose bulb should be immersed in the water, and thereby indicate its exact degree of heat. The immersion of the bulb of a thermometer in the steam does not enable the instrument to exhibit the degree of heat or elastic force of water in a beiler. The elastic force of steam is in arithmetical progression, and not geometrical, which governs the increase of the elastic force of water. It appears truly strange (says this document) and not easily to be accounted for, that the elastic force of water is increased in geometrical progression, while the steam generated from it and found in the same boiler has but an increase of elastic force in arithmetical progression. It is a still stranger, and more remarkable coincidence, that the elastic force of water and steam should be the same within 308 degrees of heat, while the rules which govern the increase of elastic water force of the two fluids vary so much from each other.

Mysterious .- The Schenectady Reflector states that some workmen, in digging at the head of Maiden Lane, near State-street, in that city, a few days since, found a number of human skulls and bones, and among them the entire skull of a female, with the face down. On the back part and entirely through the skull was a cut, made apparently with a hatchet. How long these bones may have been buried, or from what cause they may have been deposited there, is left to conjec-

Indian Corn looks remarkably well in this and the adjoining counties. If the present warm weather continues two or three weeks longer, the crops will be past danger from the early frosts.

Cellege of Teachers .- The College has met in this city and is now in session. Delegates from different points in the West are present, and an interesting meeting must be anticipated. Every one is interested in the cause of education, and all [Louisville Jour.

The Baton Rouge (La.) Gazette says that the sugar-house of F. D. Conrad, Esq., of that parish, was destroyed by fire this morning, with about one hundred hogsheads of sugar. We are uninformed whether or not there was any insurance on the property.'

ILLINOIS CONVENTION .- The people of this State have decided against a Convention to amend the Constitution, probably by a large majority. Chicago American.

IT THE GREAT NATIONAL ANNUAL FAIR of the Ameri can Institute will open at Niblo's Garden October 10th, 1842. The 7th and 8th are receiving days. Notices from Exhibitors already indicate an immense display.

TP Mr. J. J. Butler, Engraver, 16 John-street, has just published a very neat though cheap engraved and colored Certificate of Membership for Temperance Societies, which we heartily commend to the favor of our Temperance

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

The Passage of the Tariff Bill Surrendering the Lands.

From our Special Correspondent. Washington, Monday night, Aug. 21, 1842 Your report of the day's doing in the House will show you the result of the long agitated question of the Tariff, so far as that body is concerned. I have all along expressed the opinion to you, that Congress would not adjourn without passing some sort of a Tariff, though lately it has seemed like hoping against hope, and this day's doings authorize the strong hope and belief that such will be the

I have never witnessed a scene of greater and more exciting interest in the House than to-day when the voting was going on upon this question, and the extraordinary closeness of the several rotes: the reluctant changes which were made, and the singular decision by the Speaker of a question of order upon which the whole result depended, and the queer manner by which under another equally singular decision two votes were admitted which settled the question favorably, all have made this a most interesting, exciting and satisfactory day's work. You will see by the Ayes and Noes, that of the

05 votes by which this question was settled, but twenty are those of Locos. Some thirty and ore Southern and South-Western Whigs, voted n the negative, while a few from the same sections roted in the affirmative. The result, although it was with the utmost reluctance that our friends consented to give up the Lands for a time, is such as must be gratifying to the sober second thought to the cost judgement-of the whole people.

And all honor is due to the ever glorious Whig party; who, giving up feeling, passion, inclination and will; indeed, every thing but honor and patriotism, determined at all hazards to save the interests of the country. Loco-Focos can always beat us at holding on to a point for the sake of party, when the result is certain to be the injury or ruin of the People: they will sacrifice the People to their party; we sacrifice ourselves to the interests of the People-that is the difference.

I have but little fear of the safe passage of the bill through the Senate. A few of our Southern friends cannot vote for it, nevertheless it will most probably pass; and the belief is general that it will be signed by the President. Some of the strongest friends of Mr. CLAY, his immediate neighbors, urged the adoption of this course and voted for the bill. The same course will be pursued by the same class of individuals in the South.

The Loco-Focos are, for the first time, divided by a Whig measure. Those who voted for it are but few, but they have been among the most devoted friends of the Loco-Foco free traders of New-Hampskire and the South. They had a caucus on Friday night, when there was not the most dove-like harmony upon this subject.

Mr. Simmons's bill would have been much pre ferred by our friends generally; but as it became evident that the bill just passed the House, was he only measure which could be carried, ever Mr. Simmons himself, and his colleague, Gov. Sprague, most generously and patriotically gave up their own measure, and recommended this Such a course was to be expected from our wisest and most cool-judging men, as they are.

The Treaty is not yet made generally public but enough of its character is known to satisfy rathat although it has accomplished a good thing in he settlement of the Boundary, it is yet, as the Yankees say, "no great things." I understand that it settles nothing but the Boundary, and provides for some preventive means against the African Slave-trade, and I believe some sort of apology is made in the correspondence for the burning of the Caroline, but all other questions are left

The Tariff Bill passed the House, 105 to 103-The Distribution surrendered-A Hard Day's Work. Correspondence of The Tribune.

A thrill of joy and renewed animation will pervade the country at the annunciation from the House of Representatives to-day; and the devoted patriotism of the Whig party, manifested by its perseverance and finally crowned with success, in the passage of a Tariff Bill, notwithstanding the twice epeated defeat of their efforts by the tyranny and usurpation of one man accidentally invested with 'brief authority," will be duly appreciated.

The Tariff Bill brought forward by Mr. McKen-NAN, the same as the vetoed bill with the exception of the striking out the Distribution section, and a modification making Tea and Coffee imported in American vessels from beyond the Cape of Good Hope duty-free was, after being suspended in an extremely dubious position between heaven and earth for about three hours of most intense excitement in the House of Representatives to-day and twice undergoing the imminent peril of being lost by one vote, at length passed the House by a maority of Two Yotes, as follows: [See Editorial.]

The various steps of its progress, which were watched with the deepest interest by those who seemed impressed with the consciousness that the most momentous interests of the country were suspended on the issue, were as follows:

Mr. BARNARD's bill to legalise the collection of 20 per cent. duties to the 30th June, was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the Union, (Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL in the chair)-a resolution having been adopted to terminate debate at twelve clock-Mr ROOSEVELT argued that there had been, and still was, legal authority for the collection of 20 per cent. duties without farther legislation, and deprecated the tacit acknowledgement in the bill that there was no authority and consequently that all the duties thus collected should be refunded. Mr. FILLMORE (in reference to the proposed substitute of Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, given pelow,) said he could see no good from fixing a 20 per cent. Tariff with a limitation to two years, as it would be a direct invitation to importers to flood the country with foreign goods in anticipation of increased duties, which there would not be as much inducement to do if the Tariff remained as at present, in a state of uncertainty. He had till the last clung to Distribution as one of the most fondly cherished Whig measures, and as a measure demanded by the country, but as his friends, a great portion of them, had come out, preferring to yield it, though most reluctantly, can, should attend and hear what is done by the under an inexorable despetism which would not suffer the wants of the Treasury to be supplied without, he did not feel at liberty longer o refrain from withholding his vote from a proper Tariff, even at the abandonment for the present of this measure. Mr. EVERETT, although on the receipt of the Veto the first impression of his mind was that it was their duty to adjourn and appeal to the decision of the People, yet, considering the unusual suffering and distress pervading the Union, felt bound to de all in his power to relieve the country, and should go for Mr. McKennan's proposition, and in case of the failure of that, as a dernier resort, might vote for Mr. Ingersoll's. Mr. Holmes advocated the original bill and the legalizing of a twenty per cent. duty. Mr. Gordon professed willingness to go for a reasonable Revenue Tariff, and (a man who never speaks on a subect without the introduction of his jaded party

> At twelve o'clock the Committee proceeded to vote. Several amendments of Mr. BARNARD to

issensions and fix a permanent Tariff.

speech) called on the majority to throw away their

perfect the bill were adopted and various other vere effered, most of which were rejected.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL's substitute re-establish ng the rate of duties of the 1st Jan. 1340 unde he Compromise Act; imposing 30 per cent of those articles, except Railroad Iron-on white the duty was 20 per cent by the act of Sept. '4! &c. was rejected, receiving but 38 votes in its support-nees not counted.

Mr. McKennan then moved his amendment to strike out the whole bill and ibsert the vetoed bi excepting the Distribution section and making Tes and Coffee duty free.

Mr. Underwood moved to restore the section repealing the 20 per cent clause of the distribution ect, rejected-35; Noes 111;

Mr. BARNARD moved an amendment, to sus pend the Distribution Act until 4th March, 1845, and apply the Land Proceeds, in the mean time o the payment of the debt created by the loan ejected-aves 38, noes not counted.

Mr. WM. C. Johnson, in several forms, brought orward his proposition for the issue of Government Stock, to be divided among the States; and each time voted "aye" nearly alone. Mr. KEN SEDY, of Md., moved amendment to repeal the Distribution Act. Rejected-ayes 57, noes not counted.

Mr. McKennan's substitute (unamended) was hen adopted-ayes 99, noes 67; and reported to he House, when the previous question was moved by Mr. FESSENDEN.

Now succeeded the decisive vote by year and

Mr. McKennan's amendment was adopted Yeas, 102; Nays, 99. The vote then on the cagrossment was, Yens, 101; Nays, 101. The Spea ker voted in the negative, and the bill was RE ECTED!

Mr. Thompson, of Ia., moved to reconsider the ote, and moved the previous question. The vote was reconsidered: Yeas, 106; Nays, 93; and the question recurring on the engrossment, the vote stood-Yeas, 103; Nays, 102. The point of order was raised that under the rules the Speaker was bound to vote. After consulting the rule, the SPEAKER voted in the negative (thus making Yeas 103, Nays 103-and finally rejecting the bil had the vote thus been permitted to stand.

Messrs. Andrews, of Kentucky, and STANLY now patriotically rushed to the rescue, and offered to record their affirmative, which, after many ob ections and points of order, was done.

Thus the bill was ordered to be engrossed : Yeas 105, Nays 102; and was then FINALLY PASSED; Yeas 105, Nays 103, (as already given. Mr. MxKennan-to place the matter beyond dispute-moved to reconsider the last vote and moved the previous question: rejected, (as in-

The bill having passed, the Locos, (as a body,) smarting under their discomfiture, undertook to vent their spleen on its title, and Mr. ROOSEVELT moved to add to it "a bill to protect Domestic Manufactures." Rejected; Yeas 74, Nays 105. The bill was then despatched to the Senate and

the House adjourned. In SENATE the amendments of the contingent ap propriation bill were insisted on und a Committee of Conference appointed; as was also on the par-

The remainder of the day was consumed on Pr vate Bills; several of which were passed. The Revenue bill was received from the Hause

of the House.

at a late hour, and referred to the Committee or The Senate adjourned.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA .- The brig Francis Captain Roberts, has arrived in thirty days from Rio Salada, in Central America. We learn from Captain Roberts, that the port of San Juan was blockaded, on the 3th of July, by the British sloop of-war Hector, in consequence of alleged insults offered to certain British subjects, as well as the imprisonment of several British residents. Capt. Roberts was off that place on the 10th July, and tried to enter the harbor, but was prevented by the slosp-of-war. The blockaders demand \$200,000 as an indemnity for the wrongs received, when, in fact, the place cannot muster two hundred thousand cents. Capt. Roberts thinks the compensa-tion they could obtain, would be the loss of their crew, as it was rather sickly. The brig America, hence from San Juan, was off the port, but could not enter, in consequence of the blockade.

[Evening Post.

LOOK OUT, MICHIGAN '-It appears that a company has been organized in Indiana, to construca canal from Fort Wayne, on the Maumee, (not the Wabash, as the papers have it.) to Elkhart, on the St. Joseph, to be called the Erie and Michigan Canal. This canal will open a communication between Lakes Erie and Michigan, not acrosthe Penissula, but just far enough south of it to deprive us of all the advantage of it as a thoroughfare, at the same time that it will take of the surplus produce in all the south-western part of the [Detroit Times.

Another Steamedat Snagged .-- The steampoat Gen. Morgan struck a snag and sunk, on the 14th inst., near Sauffleton, on the Ohio river. A hole, twenty feet long, was made in her keel. Her cargo, worth 6,000 or 8,000 dollars, it is thought will be a total loss.

Trial of Licut. Charles Wilkes, U. S. N.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL. Reported for The New-York Tribune.

SIXTH DAY ...... Aug. 23, The proceedings were commenced as usual by the read-

ug of the minutes Dr. Gillon was then recalled at the request of Mr. Hamilton, when the witness produced a document of which the

ollowing is a copy : NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1842 NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1842

Six: You will repair forthwith to Washington and report yourself to this Department. I am respectfully yours.

Dr. C. F. B. Guillou, Ast Surg'n U. S. N., Philad.

Reported 27th June, 1842, and discharged from farther at-endance June 31, 1742. A. P. UPSHUR. Witness. I gave this document to the Navy Agent in Philadelphia at the time he paid me the traveling expenses I wrote to the Agent since the trial for it and he forwarded it in a letter which is here produced. (This letter was a

mere formal note to the Doctor.) Lieut. Hudson called and examined .- Lieut. Wilkes did not refuse to try Dr. Gillon or to send him home for trial, to my knowledge. There was a Court in session in the squadron but I cannot tell it it was sitting at the time of Dr. Gillou's arrest, on the 14th of October. [The Log Book was here referred to, when it was found that the Court sat at Honolulu from the 9th of October to the 4th of November.]

Lieut Emmons examined .- I had charge of the force affoat the day the attack was made on the island. I had two skirmishes during the day with seven war canoes. They were manned with ten warriors each. My force was the first cutter-on one occasion a crew of eight men, and on another a boat's crew of seven men. I took six canoes out of ten : the others escaped into the surf. The number killed was between 20 and 30. I returned the captured dances to the Porpoise, except one which was partly sunk, and her I anchored until the next day. I know that all the canoes and their crews were from Malalo : they acknowledged it themselves. This was before we shot them. I made it my busi ness to find out first. None of my party were killed in the battle : several were hit, but they did not complain. I was hit myself. All the canees we could find off the town were destroyed. The inhabitants of that island lived on fish, yams, yarrow, bread fruit and cocoa-nut. These sources of their subsistence were not mostly destroyed, but I was no on shore. They furnished as afterward with a large stock of these provisions, agreeably to stipulation, and were very glad to do it; but they did not do it voluntarily, and they were allowed but little time to do it in.

Cross-examined by Hamilton .- Question. Were Lieut. Underwood and Midshipman Heary detained on the Island of Malelo in July, 1840

Answer. They were killed about that time. Judge Advocate. State all you know on that subject.

Witness. Those officers with Lieut. Alden and Midship

man Clark were attached to the boats employed in surveying the Island. Being out of provisions and at the time ser arated from the Squadron, Lieut Underwood was induced through the consent of Lieut. Alden, and the promise of the natives to furnish provisions, to land at the town of Sea Lib for the purpose of getting pigs, vegetables and fruit. The chief of this town had previously sent his spokesman to invite us to this town, stating that he had the things I have specified to make a present to the party if they would come for them. Every inducement was offered for them to bring them off to the woats, but they declined doing so. This was the final reason which induced Mr. Underwood to land ;previously to doing so, however, we detained their chief as a bostage, and on Lieut. Alden joining him, we were obliged to pass over a coral reef, as his boat drew more water and

in that way not senarated from us and Light Underwood. He then passed the bostage to Lieur. Adden's boat, and approached the beach with his men for the purpose of getting the presents promised by the natives of the town. Very som after this I joined Lieut, Alden in my own boat, when he ommenced teiling me that the hostage then in his charge ad endeavored to escape as he had just harded thin foto the out out of the water. While relating this to me, he achielmus chis escape by jumping over the stern sheets into the ater. It was from three to four feet deep bet ween the boat

All this time, Lieut, Underwood was ashere negotiating with the natives. He had his boat's crew with him and Midshipman Henry, but finding that the natives would not take him a present of the things they promised, but in exlange for more things than he was able to give them, he ent off to Lieut. Alden's boat to get a hatchet or something else. Mr. Henry went ashore with this messenger, I should have stated. As quick as this messenger escaped from the out, an endeavor was made to recapture him, but tailed. In the mean time it was discovered that the party were fighting on the shore, and that the party of natives had en reinforced from about 20 to 100, a large party having een lying in ambosh near the shore. I immediately renquished the chase and pulled in for the shore with Lieut. iden and commenced a random firing at the natives. They vere many of them awaiting out in the water to board w boats at this time. Several were seen to fall and were lragged off by their comrades. The natives retreated as we arranced. The boat came to at the coral, and we pushed on in pursuit of them. When we get en the beach, we found the dead bodies of Lieut. Underwood and M Henry on the beach close to the water. Mr. Renry was entirely naked and Lieut. Underwood had only his trousers, which they could not get off, both severely wounded

Quest. Did you inquire if the persons in the canoes be-onged to the island of Malao, that you might be sure you vere not punishing the wrong persons

Ques. Did not Lieut. Wilkes interfere to restrain the sea-

was. Did not Liedt, whise interfere to restrain the sea-man from destroying the natives?

ins. Yas, he did.
Ques. Have you not declared it as your opinion that Lt,
Whises was very moderate in his punishment of the people
at or of Malao?

Ans. Yes, I thought so.
Witness. I would state to the Court that I that day received an order from Cart. Wilkes, to come institute.

served an order from Capt. Wilkes to cease hostifities against the natives, and I feit very mortified at the time and have often said so.

At this time the Court was cleared to decide on the adhissibility of the following question: Has not the conduct of Lieut, Wilkes, so far as it has come within your observation, been characterised by forbearance oward the natives, and have not the attacks been matter of

arry out the objects of the Exploring Expediti The question was admitted and the following given as the answer: It has, with the exception of the attack on Clermont Tonnere; that I saw but at a distance, and knew nothing of it except by hearsay. Of that affair I am not ca-

Oable of judging.

Question. Did not the burning of the town at Sandai-Wood Bay take place before the death of Lieut. Unser-

cood?

Answer.—Yes, sir, it did.

Question—Might not the death of Lient. Underwood are been prevented by the landing of a sufficient force?

Answer.—It night.

Question.—What is the distance between Sandal-Wood lay and Upola, and have they any intercourse with e

Inswer .- The distance is between 80 and 100 miles, and the intercourse is considerable between all the Islands, although many of them are hostic; and on the same Island of them are host le, estion - Were the people of Malolo and those of San-

Question —Were the people of Malolo and those of Sandal-Wood Bay bostile?

Answer.—Not that I am aware.

When the technoly of this witness was read over, he stated that all Lieut. Hunter's boar's crew were wounded, and one man so crazy from a blow on his head that it was with defliculty they got him off.

By the Accessed.—Churches and school-houses have been been by the charge of hurning the levyls; now were

spoken of in the charge of burning the tewns; now were not the towns burnt known as the devil's towns? and were here any churches and school houses in Upola?

Anneer.—Yes, there are or were churches and schoolnouses at Upola. The towns we burnt were known as the

Devil's Towns.

Witness, I will mention in conclusion that there was a whitewashed house burned at Sulnapata, which is the usual characteristic of a school-house. I am not aware that there vere ony native teachers.

Lieut, Ringgold called and examined.—This witness pro-

duced General orders Nos. 1 and 2: Extract from General Order dated

Extraction General Order dated

If S. ship Vicenness,

Hampton Roues the 18, 1830.

"You may rest assured also of receiving a partial justice
from me, in the assignment of flatics and promitions, if any
should occur and that all will have the opportunities they
desire of entering upon the scientific duties nothing shall be
wanting that can tend to this end." Subscribed,

CHARLES WILKES.

Extract from General Order dated U. S. ship VINCENNES. Orange Harper, Feb. 19, 1819. 5

"In the event however of any vacancy in the squad seniority of rank for promotion, will always be regarde CHARLES Signed.

Judge Advocate. State, if you please, if Dr. Gillon perpermed scientific duties in pursuance of Lieut. Wilkes's

Witness. He did. Hamsilton. Produce the order.
Judge Advocate. We have not got there, and most waive
that branch of the inquiry unit Lieut Johnson's return.
In reply to a question of the Judge Advocate, Mr. Hamilton said they would admit the charge, and show they were justified. This was in relation to the discharge of seamen

shipped in the U. S. and engaging others while abroad. The second set of charges brought by Lieut, R. F. Pink ev were now brought on the tap's.

Licut. R. F. Pinkney called and examined. Judge Advocate.—State, sir, what language Licut. Wilkes Witness-Licht Wilkes, in giving a message to Lieut. witness.—Licht wines, in gring a mesage to head knox was told that he did not understand him, he again halled us, and said.—"You've not obeyed my orders, siryou've not obeyed my orders, siratter susset." In a short time he again halled us, and said. "You've disobeyed my written order: don't do a again, sir

Don't do it again."

Judge Advocate. What was the manner of Licut. Wilkes witness. It was very angry and insulting. It was a short time after sundown and may have been three-quarters of an hour. Had I returned at sun-down, the vessel's provisions had been ordered after I left, and had I left the leach some of stouch not have considered that I had used the atmost cadeavor to execute Lieut. Wilkes's order requiring me to

The order was produced directing the witness to take the Flying Fish into the scientific corps and go round the island

and return to the ship at sun-set making a landing if possible Judge Advocute. In pursuance of those orders, sir, what

did you do?

Witness—When I got near the Island the vessel hove be and I left with the scientine corps to land them. I pulled to a point where I thought a landing would be practicable. I was met on the beach by a party of natives, who opposed our landing. I remained there an hour and a haif or two hours. I then returned to the vessel and made another altempt at a different point, where we succeeded in Indiag but proceeded but a short distance from the beach when we were need by a party of ratives, who forced us to return we were met by a party of natives, who forced us to return to the boats. After I had got my party into the boats Lieut Wilkes pulled in to the edge of the surf, and supposing that he might require me, I inquired of him if he wanted my assistance; he answered "no," and directed me to put the gentlemen on board. Well, sir, I then pulled for the chooner; it was about a mile to windward; I reached be about sun down, or a little before. As soon as we got on board I ran down to the Vincennes; when within hall Lieu. Wilkes ordered me to send the boat on board. I did so as soon as the gentlemen who were to go could get into her. About the time she reached the vessel Lieut. Wilkes hailed and used the language I've aiready related in the easy next of we evanged.

part of my examination.

Judge Advocate, Is the language all that he uttered on Witness. It is all that I heard.

Judge Idvocate. State to the Court what passed when the Flying Fish was hove to under the bow of the Vincennes. Witness. On the morning of the 2d of Sept a signal was made from the Vincennes for the Flying Fish to come within hail. A few minutes after the Vincennes hove to, on the arboard tack with her main topsan aback, I ran uncer her lee quarter, Lieut. Wilkes ordered me to heave to, he was going to send some gentlemen on board. I was then in a position which rendered immediate obedience to his order improper, for I should immediately have periled the vessel. Lieut. Wilkes in a very short time after, natied me again and said "Heave to, heave to sir." I stood out to get a proper position. Lieut. Wilkes again hailed ordering me in an anory to me "to heave to sir." hawse. His jib-boom was over the vessel. Licut Wike appeared on the forecastle and exclaimed "I never saw any thing like it—what do you mean, sir?" I replied that I had hove to je deall saw to je the licut with the licut with the same and thing like it—what do you mean, sir?" I replied "that I had hove to in obedience to his repeated order." He they sang out again and I understood and he did say "I didn't of I never ordered you to heave to, under my bow." It had heard only part of what he said and I demandes to know what he said. He left the torecastle without making any answer.

.A .- Did you hear all that he did say!

J.A.—Did you hear all that he did say!
Witness.—I don't know; I thought I did not.
Question.—What was the relative position of the two vesels when you were first ordered to heave to?
Answer.—I was to leeward abreast of his mizen chains,
and had I brought the vessel to the wind, then I believe Question.—Was there any thing to prevent you from in-fing off and heaving to to leeward?

Answer.—There was not, but I considered it as improper to heave to to leeward at all, besides I should have lost my she would have fouled the Vincennes.

By Com. Stewart.—Could you not have got a more faror-able position and have hove to quicker by shooting about of the Vincennes and then heaving to?

of the Vinceanes and then heaving to?

Answer.—Yes, and that was my reason for standing ahead and heaving to to windward.

Question.—What sail was the schooner under at this time?

Answer.—Her jib and foresail; her mainsail was disabled.

The Judge Advocate read specification 4th, which thanges, among other things, that the said Lieut Charles Wilkes, after formally declining to be heard by any other.

Wilkes, after formally declining to be heard by any other and informally declining to be heard by any other and informally declining to be heard by any other and informally declining to be heard by any other and informally declining to be heard by any other and informally declining to be heard by any other and informally declining to be heard by any other and informally declining to be heard by any other and information and in and informal communication, did avait himself of a sand informal communication, which he did atterwards do own to embarrass said Pinkney.

In support of this, the Judge Advocate read a long epitic

from Lieut. Wilkes to Lieut Pinckney, dated September 31, 1839, another dated Bay of Islands, dated April 4th, 1340. In relation to the charge the witness stated that in the morning of the 4th Nov. 1839, I called on Mr. Wikes is abedlence to an order he had sent the evening per easily on entering his cabin he reprimanded me for not laws reported the arrival of the schooner to him. After his total me I was to go to see that morning and local red. reported the arrival of the schooner to him. After but told me I was to go to sea that morning, and inquired all what I wanted for the vessel. I gave aim a requisition and called for a survey in writing. I then told him I wanted in men, that I had one in confinement and the other for sick, and that I would be glad if he would give me a bost swain's male. He told me I must get volunteers among the crew, and he did not think a hoatswain's mate was pececrew, and he did not think a boatswain's mate was neces sary. I told him that it was sometimes necessary to make the men, and that I then had a man in irons for refusing 9 punish another. He told me he had none to give me.